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This fact sheet...

- explains upcoming site activities.
- describes the EPA Superfund process, including the SACM program.
- lists sources for additional site information.



EPA will sponsor a public meeting to explain upcoming site activities and to answer questions from citizens about the site.

Date: Thursday, July 29, 1993

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Fire Fighters Council Hall
4005 North Orange
Blossom Trail
Orlando, Florida



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United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Site Assessment Branch
Region 4
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365

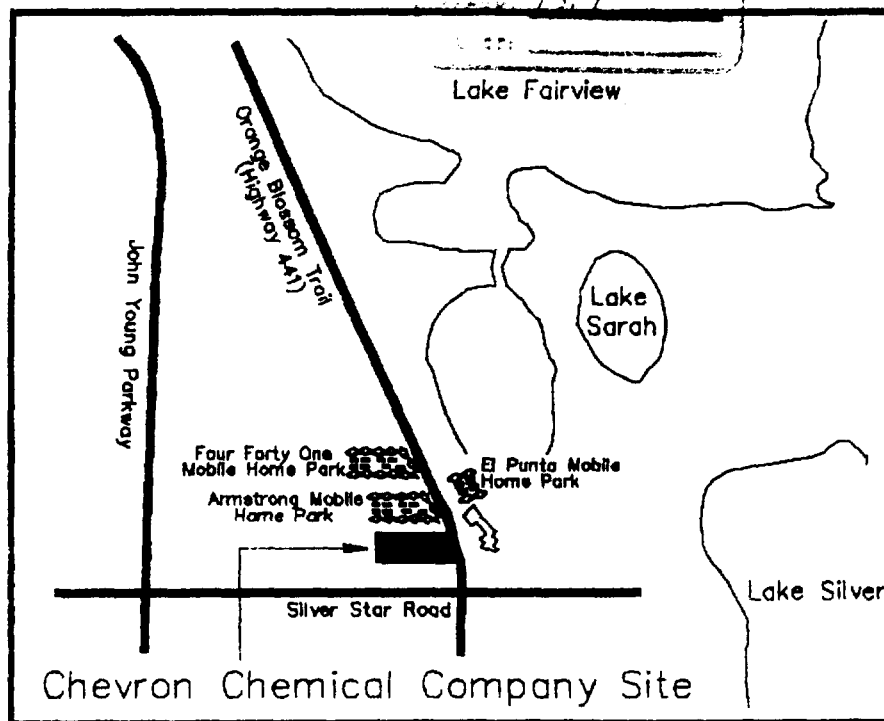
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Accelerated Cleanup Study Begins Chevron Chemical Company Site

Orange County, Florida

July 1993



Introduction

On January 25, 1993, Chevron Chemical Company (Chevron Chemical) entered into an Administrative Order by Consent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Under the terms of this order, Chevron Chemical will begin a remedial investigation (RI) and feasibility study (FS) on approximately five acres of property it previously used to produce pesticides. The property is located at 3100 North Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando, Orange County, Florida.

Chevron will plan, implement, and fund RI/FS activities. EPA, in cooperation with the Florida

Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), will oversee all site activities.

To expedite site cleanup, EPA designated the Chevron Chemical site as a Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) pilot project. SACM status means the site will receive a full RI/FS, but on an expedited schedule.

This fact sheet describes the Superfund process, including the SACM program. It also provides background information on the Chevron Chemical site and a summary of upcoming RI activities.

Site Background Information

Chevron Chemical site is located in the block of North Orange Blossom Trail (Highway 441) in Orange County, Orlando, Florida. The site covers approximately five acres. It is bordered on the east by Orange Blossom Trail, on the south by railroad tracks, on the west by industrial facilities, and on the north by a mobile home park. Lake Fairview is approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the property.

Chevron Chemical Company owned and operated the site as a chemical blending facility for pesticides and other crop sprays from 1949 to 1976. A rinsate lagoon was used to collect drum rinsate and storm water.

In 1978, Mr. Robert R. Uttal purchased the property "as is" from Chevron Chemical. Mr. Uttal dismantled and sold much of the pesticide formulating and storage equipment.

He also disposed of the remaining inventory and cleaning residues on site.

Mr. Uttal owned and operated Central Florida Mack Truck Company on the site. Various truck parts, including used oil filters, were disposed of on site. In 1987, Central Florida Mack Truck Company went out of business; however, Mr. Uttal retained ownership of the property.

EPA's Superfund Process

The Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as "Superfund," was passed in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA dedicated \$1.6 billion to Superfund; SARA added \$8.5 billion. These funds are used by EPA to identify, investigate, and clean up hazardous waste sites that endanger human health and the environment.

After a site is identified, it is evaluated through a series of assessments to determine the type and quantity of waste present at the site, the population which may be exposed to contaminants, and the likelihood of such exposure. The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is EPA's scoring system used to assess these parameters. It is the primary method of determining whether a site is to be included on the National Priorities List (NPL). Sites ranking above an HRS score of 28.5 are eligible for inclusion on the NPL.

An RI/FS usually begins after a site is on the NPL. The RI determines the nature and extent of contamination; the FS evaluates the best way to clean it up. When the FS is completed, EPA proposes a cleanup plan to the public and holds a public comment period. After the public comment period, EPA signs a record of decision (ROD) for the site. The ROD is the legal document that authorizes the site cleanup plan. Following the signing of the ROD, the cleanup plan is designed and implemented.

SACM Speeds Up the Superfund Process

EPA is developing and implementing a streamlined way to clean up hazardous waste sites known as the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, or SACM. It is designed to make the Superfund program more efficient by cutting years off of cleanups and quickly reducing risks to people and the environment.

The accelerated cleanup model has several components:

- one step site screening and risk assessments.
- regional management teams to evaluate the need for early action to reduce immediate risk, and/or long-term cleanup to restore the environment.
- a combination of enforcement, community relations, and public involvement throughout the process.

Efficient, effective, and geared for results, SACM will direct more Superfund resources to actually cleaning up Superfund sites. By working to correct the worst problems at a large number of sites, Superfund will be able to maximize its protection of people and the environment from the effects of hazardous materials.



In May 1989, EPA collected surface oil, subsurface soil, and ground-water samples at the site. Analytical results indicated the presence of pesticides, metals, and other hazardous substances.

Another site investigation was done in September 1990. The analytical data identified contaminants consistent with a former pesticide blending and truck servicing facility.

On May 15, 1990, EPA signed an Administrative Order on Consent with Chevron Chemical and the site owner, Robert R. Uttal. This order authorized the removal and disposal of contaminated on-site soil.

The removal began in December 1991 and continued through September 1992. EPA provided oversight of all demolition, construction, excavation, and shipping of hazardous waste. All site structures, including an office building, remnants of a burned warehouse, and a large water tower, were demolished and removed from the site. During the excavation, an oily liquid consisting of weathered gasoline and diesel fuel was removed from the surface of the

ground water in the area formerly used as rinsate lagoons.

Soil clean-up levels for the protection of human health were established by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. As a result, approximately 23,000 tons of soil were excavated and removed from the site. Clean fill was brought in and the site was graded to make it level. It was also fenced and marked with warning signs. Chevron Chemical spent more than \$6 million on the removal action.

The Chevron site was selected by EPA as a pilot site for the implementation of SACM through early enforcement. As a pilot site, Chevron Chemical entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA to complete an RI/FS at the site. In addition, a baseline risk assessment will be completed by EPA, and a record of decision will be developed to document the Agency's decision on the appropriate long-term remedial/removal action. An HRS documentation package is being developed simultaneously with the RI/FS so that the site can be proposed to the NPL, if necessary.

RI field work is scheduled to begin in August 1993.

Community Participation

During the RI/FS, EPA is required to keep residents and officials informed of site activities and provide opportunities for citizens to participate in site cleanup decisions. Through fact sheets, public meetings, and press releases, EPA will disseminate site information to citizens and officials. In addition, EPA has established a site information repository at the Orange County Library. Site information, such as reports covering the removal action, are available for citizens to review. The library will also maintain the Administrative Record for the Chevron site. The Administrative Record contains all the documents used by EPA to determine a clean-up remedy for the site.

Upcoming RI Activities

The purpose of the RI is to determine the nature and extent of the ground-water contamination and any remaining soil contamination at the site. Beginning in August 1993, 18 monitoring wells will be installed to assess ground-water contamination. Before the RI fieldwork begins, EPA will hold a public meeting to explain RI activities and to address concerns citizens may have about the site. The meeting will be held on Thursday, July 29, 1993, at the Fire Fighters Council Hall at 4005 North Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando, Florida. Notice of the meeting will appear in the Sunday, July 18, 1993, edition of the *Orlando Sentinel*. Flyers announcing the meeting will also be distributed to residents of the Armstrong Mobile Home Park and the Four Forty One Mobile Home Park. All interested citizens are encouraged to attend this important meeting.

Technical Assistance Grants

EPA sponsors the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program. The TAG program provides funds for qualified local groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on the technical factors in cleanup decisions affecting them. Citizens interested in more information about the TAG program may contact the following EPA official:

Rosemary Patton
TAG Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Toll-Free: 1-800-435-9233
or
404-347-2234

Sources of Additional Information

Citizens may call the following EPA representatives regarding Chevron Chemical site activities:

Dorothy Rayfield
Site Assessment Manager

Cindy Weaver
Community Relations Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365
Telephone: 404-347-5065
1-800-435-9233

To review documents prepared for the Chevron Chemical site, citizens may visit the site information repository at the following location:

Orlando Public Library
Business and Science Reference Section
101 East Central Avenue
Orlando, Florida
Attention: Ms. Angela Jacobe
Reference Librarian
407-425-4694

Site Mailing List

If you would like to be on the **Chevron Chemical** site mailing list, please fill out this form and return it to EPA at the following address:

Cindy Weaver
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Affiliation: _____



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